IN SOUTH AMERICA

OBSERVATIONS OF A VISI-TOR FROM RICHMOND.

Customs of the People-Their Homes and Manner of Dress. The Donkey's Hardships.

"Probably the hottest town this side of the Atlantic is La Guira," said Mr. William J. Woods, as he lit a cigar and crossing his feet on the table of his typewriter proceeded to give a DISPATCH reporter an interesting account of his recent trip to South America. "The city," he explained, "is situated at the foot of the high mountains which separate it from Caracas, and cut off from the cool sea-breezes, which are supposed to come up every night in the Tropics. In a direct line it is but distant a few In a direct line it is but distant a few miles from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, but one trip across these mountains is generally sufficient to induce a stranger to take the railroad which connects the two places. This railroad is the result of English enterprise and is a wonderful piece of engineering. For twenty-eight miles it climbs the sides of steep mountains in zig-zags, making some of the sharpest angles it is possible for a train of cars to wind around, and for the first time in my life I suffered a genuine attack of my life I suffered a genuine attack of sca-sickness on land while travelling on this road. I found, however, that this is not an uncommon thing, especially among ladies. For miles the ocean is in wiew from this road, and the scenary is wild and unattractive. At an elevation of about 6,000 or 7,000 feet a descent begins which finally lands one in a valley wherein lies the city of Cara-cas, the population of which is said to be over 50,000.

MUD HOVELS AND GRAND BUILDINGS. "The first impressions of Caracas give one the idea of its being a dirty, irregularly-built place, made up of mud hovels and grand buildings. There are quite a number of these handsome structures." tures, the first one seen being a large, quaint-looking church, situated on the top of a hill and separated from the city proper by a huge viaduct built of iron. Then there is a large theatre, used but a few times during the year, when a straggling company from some of the European cities happens to pass by on its way to more congenial climes. La Casa Amarilla, the Yellow House (instead of the White House), the government buildings, the buildings where Congress meets, the barracks, the Cathedral and several fine churches, are all large buildings, built of stone, which, together with La Plaza de Bolivar, a public park, only tend to draw an invidious comparison to the miserable, dirty little buildings which surround them on all sides,

SOMETHING ABOUT DONKEYS,

"Outside of these larger buildings, everything else seems to be of a diminutive order. The streets are hardly wide enough to permit the small horse-cars and the carriages to pass each other. These small horse-cars are pulled by small mules, in charge of small boys, and are always filled with small women and some of the smallest babies I have ever seen. But the thing which mostly attracts the attention of a foreigner is the great number of the smallest donkeys in the world. In other portions of the world I have seen these patient, half-fed, and ill-treated beasts, but the Venezuelan donkey is indigenous to the soil and peculiar to it. Many of them are not much over three feet tall, but, none the less for that, they are made to carry burdens which some of our mules would kick against. They owns. They are the great motive power by which the inland cities derive their supplies from the ports, and Caracas herself is dependent for her fish supply upon these sore-footed animals, who clamber up the sides of the steep moun-tains which separate her from the ocean, night after night, in order to afford fresh fish for breakfast. They are attached to no carts, but their load is strapped on them in every conceivable manner, and it is nothing uncommon to see a coffin moving along the streets, having no visible power with which to propel it, and a native sitting above all, with perhaps another one inside.

FOLLOW THEIR LEADER.

"These donkeys follow their leadergenerally an old donkey of great experi-ence—the head of one being attached to the tail of the one in front, and I have counted as many as fifteen in a single ine, all loaded up with every imaginable thing, cord-wood, oranges, fish, sugar-cane, plantains, &c., &c. One half of these donkeys have lost a portion or all of their ears, and I learned that when a donkey gets balky or falls down under an unusually large load, out comes the owner's knife and off goes a portion of Mr. Donkey's ear. It is said that several repetitions of this docking process is a sure cure for a balk-ing donkey, but if it is, it does not at all improve the looks of the animal, and one not used to this species of cruelty feels sickened when he sees a poor, half-starved, over-loaded little beast with cars all bleeding and appealing almost to you to be relieved of its sufferings. But the society with the long name is unknown in Spanish America. "The drivers never walk if there is a

possibility of their securing perching room on the top of a donkey's load. A tale is told that one day a native came along to a toll-gate riding on a "burro. Toll was demanded of him, but he had not the "wherewithal" to pay. After considering a few moments he inquired if foot-passengers had to pay toll, and being informed "No," he inquired if such a passenger could take with him merchandise at the same rate. "Si. Senor," was the reply. Whereupon he dismounted, picked up his donkey, threw it across his shoulders, walked through the toll-gate, unloaded himself of his burden, remounted, and went on his way, no doubt thinking that he had gotten even with the government at least for the time being.

THE CLOTHES THEY WEAR.

"The costume of the peones consists of just as little clothing as decency de-mands. When at work they seldom wear more than a hat and the remnants of a pair of overalls. The women are about as scantily dressed, and when they are washing clothes, which is done in the river or brooks, they divest themselves of as much superfluous clothing

as they can conveniently.

"The Venezuelan people appear to have less of the Spanish blood left in their veins than the generality of Spanish Americans. Many of the leading citizens, and among them President Crespo, are nearly pure Indians, but to his credit it may be said that he has far less of the view generality found in such less of the vices generally found in such hybrids than many of those by whom he is surrounded. Generally the people of this country less favorably impress a foreigner than do those of other Spanish-American countries. They appear to be less hospitable, more suspicious, and more inclined to quarrel than is usually the case. As a rule they are un-dersized and dark in color.

BUT LITTLE CHURCH INFLUENCE. "The Church does not possess the

influence over them that she does over the people in other countries. This lack of influence over them is manifested by their not being able to be restrained and by the amount of infidelity to be found among their leaders. Protestant missionaries are looked upon with suspicion and never yet have been able to make a stand in these countries nearest to the United States, except in dexico, because as a general rule they

have been unable to get the ear of the higher classes.

"Sunday is the great holiday; cockfights, bull-fights, and other amusements of a similar character are always held on Sunday, and it is no uncommon thing to kill four or five bulls on Sunday, the carcasses of which are sold to the poor at very cheap rates. The stores do more business on Sunday than any other day in the week, and judging from after effects more is drank on Sunday than on any other day, but by looking at our own record in Justice John's court we cannot say that the case is materially different in Christianized Richmond.

"Gambling is a vice of first importance in Caracas; almost every one gambles and drinks, and these are not looked upon as indications of depravity, but rather as the characteristics of a

true gentleman. YELLOW JACK IN CARACAS. "Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary spread by those interested in sending victims to Caracas, there is a consending victims to Carecas, there is a con-siderable amount of yellow-fever there, and during my short stay there I knew of several foreigners who succumbed to the plague. No reports are issued as to the deaths among the natives, but there is a large mortality among them. I saw in one of the depots a young girl (a peon) who was taken with the first symptoms of this disease surrounded by a number of people; and this carelessness in preventing it from spreading, combined with the vile drainage—or, more truly, the lack of drainage—and the miserably bad water supply, will always make of Caracas, what she is to-day, an unhealthy city.'

OUR CONSUL SMITH. "The lagoon, or canal," Mr. Woods went on to say, "is the means by which Caracas is visited by steamers. Its en-trance is guarded by a dilapidated old fort, whose guns seem older than the fort itself. As soon as the signal-station, situated on one of the highest hills on the island, announces the fact that a ship is in the offing and wishes to enter, the pilot, a clean-looking old Dutchman dressed in white, who acts not only as pilot, but also as harbor-master, doctor. custom-house officer, and general bobigee, puts off for the boat, while the American Consul opens the draw-bridge which separates the lagoon from the

sea.
"Consul Smith is one of the most prominent men in Caracas," said Mr. Woods emphatically. "He had the drawbridge above referred to built, and drawbridge above referred to built, and it is quite a novelty, being constructed of pontoons. The end pontoon is attached to both shores by ropes, and a winch, operated by steam-power, opens or closes the bridge by swinging it to and fro. A very good photograph of this bridge appeared in Harper's for December. Mr. Smith also has the monopoly of the coal, ice, and lumber business, and Caracas being a coaling station for all steamers from Europe and the States to South America he has a the States to South America he has a pretty good thing of it. He is a most courteous, gentlemanly consul, far different from so many officers of the same character I have met. He takes the greatest pleasure in getting travellers to line with him at his pretty castle over-

looking the ocean."
Talking about Venezuela, Mr. Woods said : "Leaving Caracas, in twenty-four hours, we reached Puerto Cabello, the port of Valencia, in Venezuela. Here I metold Judge Riley, of Accomac county, Va., who told me that he had visited Mr. Cleveland in company with Breckinridge and Carlisle, and had resigned his position to take effect March 4th. Mr. Cleveland, so the story goes, refused to accept his resignation, saying 'that he would have to keep some Republicans n office and might as well keep the Judge.' The old Judge is harmless, if amusing, and after giving me a scoring for being a Democrat invited me to take are met with everywhere, and a peon a dose of sarsaparilla with him. It is counts his wealth by the number he needless to say I took it. From Curaneedless to say I took it. From Cura-cao we went to La Guaira, the port of Casacas, distant about 200 miles from Puerto Cabello Mr. Woods was away not quite a

month and had a most delightful trip.

The Davis Monument.

Two or three weeks ago a large number of circular letters were sent out by the Georgia State Committee appointed to solicit aid for the building of the Jefferson Davis monument. They were sent to the Ordinary, the Clerk of the Superior Court, and the Sheriff of each county, and instead of asking for aid direct, they merely sought the names of suitable persons in each county who might be willing to interest themselves in the important movement. The circulars requested the names of five persons in each county, three ladies and two gentlemen. It was desired by the committee to have a good, active sub-committee in each county of the State, and in this way to stir up enthu-siasm in behalf of such a noble and patriotic enterprise.

With such a committee to represent

the movement in each of the counties of the State it was thought that in various ways, as the several committees might determine, the amount of \$30,000 might easily be raised in behalf of the proposed monument as Georgia's contribution to

A large number of replies have been received in answer to the circulars, and the movement is meeting with very general encouragement in every part of the

The committee has been exceedingly gratified by the returns, and the outlook is favorable for raising the desired amount. Georgia will show her love for the old chieftain by subscribing a liberal amount of her substance to this worthy

Ex-Attorney-General R. A. Ayers, of Big Stone Gap, and now one of the pro-minent candidates of gubernatorial honors, has recently been interviewed by a DISPATCH reporter, and says that while he is not personally desirous of entering into a contest for the nomination for Governor, yet he will not decline if nominated. Mr. Ayers made a first-class Attorney-General and has good qualifications for the Executive Mansion. He makes a hard-working con-scientious, and faithful public officer, and comes from a section of the State that has not had a Governor for a long time and 18 demanding recognition at the hands of the Democratic party. Mr. Ayers's success as Attorney-General will be of great aid to him in his gubernatorial aspirations.-Farmville Jour

At present it is generally conceded that Colonel O'Ferrall is considerably ahead in the gubernatorial contest, and it is very probable that he will be our next Governor. Nevertheless, he has two very strong opponents in Lieu-tenant-Governor Hoge Tyler and ex-Attorney General Rufus A. Ayers. Both of these gentlemen are strong in the affections of the people, and either would reflect highest honor upon Virginia as its Governor, -Halifax Record-

Another Cruel Desertion. Mrs. Chatter: So your husband has deserted you? Left you without a word, too, didn't he?

Mrs. Prattle (sadly): Yes; didn't even say good-by.

Mrs. Chatter: When did he leave? Mrs. Prattle: About one-hundredth part of a second after the powder-mill he was employed in blew up.

All Except That.

pose?" he said to the manufacturing jeweller.
"Yes, sir."
"I would like to see you make the welkin ring."

THE BABY CONVICT

ELEVEN YEARS OLD AND A NATIVE OF RICHMOND.

Deaf Mute, Lock-Picker, Artist. Sketcher, and General All-Around Expert.

ondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] TRENTON, N. J., February 18 .- The New Jersey State prison at Trenton will release on Monday the most interesting baby convict in the United States. The little mite of a chap has a bright sunshiny face and is a native of Richmond, Va., though born of German parents. He has been locked up in one of the cells just off from the prison centre. He is dressed in the conventional red and black stripes, and has had to do the lock-step with the old and hardened sinners for many months. This baby convict is Charles Koekel, and is, according to his own computation, 14 years old, but others who know him including an uncle claim that he him, including an uncle, claim that he is but Il years old. His size and general childlike appearance suggest the cor-rectness of the latter age. His criminal record would suggest the age of ma-

Charles is a deaf mute, whose criminal career began when he was only 9 years old. He had a mania for picking locks, and he could pick any lock he could get hold of. Latterly his mania ran toward those which locked up something of value.

GLAD HIS TIME IS UP. Head-Keeper James Patterson found Charles to be something of a white ele phant on his hands and he is glad the baby's time is up for departure. The boy was sentenced to prison for one year at hard labor, but just what kind of at hard labor, but just what "hard labor" to put him at has always been the cause of trouble to the keeper. been the cause of trouble to the seeper.
At first it was thought he could be used
as a messenger, but he proved to be as
slippery as a weasel. He could flatten
his little body out and slip between the
bars in the big front door, and it was
therefore necessary to keep him in
the centre. At one time the authorities caught Charles in the act of escaping from the prison by way of a drain-pipe, and he frequently escaped from his cell to the corridors through the little hole

11; from Atlantic county; one indict-ment; sentenced April 24, 1892; term one year; born Richmond, Va.; sen-tence expires April 27, 1893; commuta-tion sixty-eight days; release February 20, 1893; height three feet nine and three-quarter inches; gray eyes; light complexion; can read and write; uses tobacco; no trade; never worked; parents living; religion, Catholie; a deaf

Charley weighed but a little over fifty pounds when he arrived at the State prison and he could not be given a regulation prison suit of stripes and bars be-cause there was no suit small enough. The prison never held so dainty a criminal. He was marched to the cell with the other prisoners and told to do the lockstep, which he already knew. He thought it royal fun—this parading through the prison centre—and he nearly broke up the order of things by turning to a group of interested prison deputies and giving a jolly flourish of the hand and a wink. Charley had always worn knickerbockers, but knee-breeches are not known in prison toggery, and when his regulation stripes arrived a few days afterward and he was redressed the boy looked sad. He was dressed in long trousers, and this he did not like, for he reached down and attempted to tear the trousers off at the knee. There were many tears when the boy was prevented

from destroying his new trousers. AN ARTIST. The boy is a clever artist. This he picked up at the New Jersey State School for Deaf Mutes. On the slate given him on his entrance to the prison he wrote questions for the deputies and often amused the curious strangers who came to see him by a hasty drawing of their face. The cell he will leave on Monday is a sight calculated to fire the heart of an artist. The walls are decorated with the faces of many prominent men and women, locks of many makes, artistically-carved doors, and the faces of two chernbs—one of Richmond, Va., the three-year-old daughter of a prominent major residing in that city, it is said; the other taken from a chromo given the mite of humanity by a keeper The prisoner always demanded much social attention from the keepers and visitors. If a keeper passed his celldoor without stopping to shake hands with him he would at the first opportunity write on his slate asking the deputy if he was angry with him, and announce that he would leave the place if he made

them angry. WHY THEY LEFT. Charley's parents are honest 'people, and, it is said, left Richmond on account of their boy's failing, or gift to pick locks. They came to New Jersey located in Egg Harbor city, and here Charley soon made himself notorious, He made the rounds of all the stores at all hours of the night and passed in and out of private residences at will. At first he took nothing, but later he took anything he could carry. The residents felt so insecure and were kept awake at nights so much watching him that he was finally arrested at the suggestion of his parents, who feared he might commit some awful crime.

A BRIGHT MUTE. This resulted in his being sent to the Deaf and Dumb Institute of this city, and here he was accredited with being a bright mute, but very sly. He was never in the institute when wanted, as he had no trouble in letting himself out. From here he was sent to the Jamesburg Re form School, but from that place he made three successful escapes. The last departure he accomplished by sliding down a lightning-rod from the third story of one of the buildings. The boy cannot keep his hands of locks, and can pick anything he has as yet got hold of. It is a gift, not an education. The boy is a good penman, and during last winter, when the prison night school was in session, he was allowed to give the old convicts lessons in penmanship. He does not believe he has done anything wrong, and he likes prison-life. How long he unwilling to even venture a guess.



TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED BY ALWAYS KEEPING SIMMONS LIVER

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J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
Price \$1.

Philadelphia, Pa.

[fe 15-W(w),F&Su]

Pepsin in Butter. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

In your Sunday's issue I notice a letter under the above caption. In the interest of our farmers and dairymen I would ask you to at once give equal prominence to the statement that this plack received his contraction of the contraction of the statement of the s would ask you to at once give equal prominence to the statement that this black-pepsin business is a gross fraud. The matter has been fully investigated by the leading dairy papers of the country and denounced through their columns as fraudulent. The Indiana Farmer in a recent issue said: "The gentleman editing the dairy department of the Farmer was fraudulently betrayed into a recommendation of black pepsin in our columns a week or two ago. He has since learned that the whole matter is fraudulent and will look further into it and expose it hereafter." further into it and expose it hereafter."
Had I time I could furnish you with similar testimony from other leading agricultural journals published in the West and Northwest, where the attempt to swindle the farmers was first made. Trusting that you will at once put our people on their guard against being misled. Yours truly, J. F. Jackson, Editor Southern Planter.

There is just now considerable agita-There is just now considerable agitation over the place for holding the next Democratic State Convention. The first thing to be considered should be the comfort of the delegates, and we have never known a convention to be held outside of Richmond where the delegates are the conformal of the control of the gates were not uncomfortably packed and crowded into insufficient hotel space. Everybody likes to go to Rich-mond, and it is as central as any point in the State, and, all things considered, our vote is for the capital city .- Marion

Accounted For.

"Why do you sign your name J. John B. B. B. Bronson?" asked Haw-

"Because it is my name," said Bronson. "I was christened by a minister who stuttered."

A Pure Norwegian

oil is the kind used in the production sion — Hypophos-phites of Lime and Soda are adda Soda are added for their vital effect upon nerve and brain. No

mystery surrounds this formulathe only mystery is how quickly it builds up flesh and brings back strength to the weak of all ages.

Scott's Emulsion will check Consumption and is

indispensable in all wasting dis-

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PURE COD-LIVER OIL WITH PHOSPHATES.

the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of Wilbor's Emulsion, but the foat that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. It cures consumption, coughs, colds, bronchitis, debility, wasting diseases, asthma, influenza, scrofulous humors, pueumonia. Sold by all druggists.

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Thousands of dresses have been spoiled by worthless shields, which would never have occurred had the owners worn the "Fedora." They are endorsed by Mrs. Annie Byrne, the leading dressmaker in Baltimore, as follows: "I consider them superior to any I have ever used. My customers think likewise, for they will have none but these put into their dresses."

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References: Colonel William E. Tanner, Colonel C. O'B. Cowardin, Professor Jacob Reinhardt, Gustavus Millhiser, Esq., etc., etc., etc., je 12-Suts

Avoid Coffee or Tea if you have a Bilious or Nervous Temperament.

Van Flouten's Cocoa

is a most Delicious Substitute; not only a Stimulant but a Nourisher and Highly Digestible.

[PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.]

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE TRAVELERS' LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

ceted thereby:
Accident 98,965
Life 5,336
there of policies in force and the amount of liabilities or The amount of losses unpaid. \$ 266,368 80
Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks 954,748 32
The amount of all other liabilities 10,000 00
Total \$1,231,117 12

The amount of assets and how invested:

21,354,329 25
Cash on hand and in bank 908,578 57
Loans on bond and mortgage (real estate) 3,321,181 81
Interest on loans accrued but not due 55,704 89
Loans on collateral security 1,141,273 09
Deterred life premiums 223,226 02
Promiums due and unreported on life policies 120,080 02
State, county, and municipal bonds 2,575,810 53
Raifroad stocks and bonds 3,250,029 50
Bank stocks . 1,018,828 00
Miscellaneous stocks and bonds 1,011,070 50

\$5,469,307 00 598,687 00 Accident 1,289
Lite 25

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INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

THE TRAVELERS' LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

Name of the company in full—The Travelers' Insurance Company.

Location of home or principal office of said company—Hartford, Conn.

Character of the company—whether life, accident, casualty, co-operative association, brotherdol, live-stock, or any other association insuring life—Life and Accident.

President—James G. Batterson: Secretary—Rodner Dennis.

Organized and incorporated—Jens 17, 1863; commenced desiness—April I, 1864.

Name of the general agent in Virginia—John W. Gordnon; residence—Richmond, Va.

Place in Virginia where principal business is done—Richmond, Va.

8 2,569,865 48 \$ 1,455,665 29

What amount of assessments, premiums, dues, and fees were collected or secured in Virginia during the year, in cash and notes or credits, without any deduction for losses, dividends, commissions, or other expenses?

Answer—Cash, \$24,705.06 accident; \$13,800.74 life.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CITY OF HARTFORD—SS.:

Be it remembered, that on the 16th day of January, 1893, at the city aforesaid, before me, Walter W. Pratt, a notary public resident in the said city, duly commissioned and qualified under the laws of the State of Connecticut, to take acknowledgments to instruments under seal, &c., personally appeared J. G. Batterson, president, and Rolney Dennis, secretary of The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., who, being sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above-described officers of the said company, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the actual condition of said corporation on the last day of its fiscal year—to wit: the 31st day of December, 1892, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, respectively, and that the seal attached is the seal of said corporation.

[SEAL] on the 16th day of January, 1893.

WALTER W. PRATT.

Notary Public.

VISIT SCHAAP'S

REDUCTION SALE OF GEN-TLEMEN'S FINE UNDER-WEAR AND HATS!

STYLISH, DURABLE GOODS which we have be reputation of carrying are offered at muchiyno reputation of carrying are offered at machig-streed prices.
Our 50c. UNDERSHIRT now 37:46c.
Our 82 UNDERSHIRT now \$1.40c.
Medium prices reduced in proportion.
Our 82.25 DERBY reduced to \$1.50.
Our 82 DERBY reduced to \$1.60.
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Boliday CANES and UMBRELLAS cut nearly

A.K. & C.E. Schaap, 519 EAST BROAD STREET. WIDE-AWAKE FURNISHERS-PHONE 888.

[ja 1-Su,Tu&ThtMh6] 19 WEST BROAD. SELLS THE CHEAPEST SHOES

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In addition to his cheap lines of MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SHOES he has just received a line of CHILDREN'S SPRING-HEEL SHOES at prices that can't be best. Sizes 5 to 8, 40c.; sizes 8 to 1016, 75c. [fe 12-Su, Tu&FtMh1]

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SANGER HALL Bar, Restaurant, and Garden Privileges.

the sale of which has been placed exclusively in ny hands. It is unnecessary to mention the advantages of

these truly famous localities, where song and merriment are at home, where festivities and banquets have been and are held which other ocalities would be proud and glad to secure; where that glorious old GESANGVEREIN VIR-GINIA (whose property the premises are) now holds its regular concerts, balls, and banquets. The said BAR, RESTAURANT, and GARDEN ere offered just as they stand, with all the nece sary furniture, fixtures, and general cutfit, such as crockery and all necessary table wares, biliard- and pool-tables, a complete kitchen ar-angement, as also all the necessary licenses and unexpired lease—in a few words, complete in every sense of the meaning.

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Point, Washington, Baltimore, and the North,
STEAMER ARIEL LEAVES RICHMOND EVERY
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Cabin fare to New York (including ineals and berth) via James-river route.

8 0 00
Round-trip tickets, limited to thirty days after date of issue.

14 00
Steerage fare, with subsistence.

6 00
Steerage fare, without subsistence.

5 00
Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Onio rails way, and Richmond and Fetersburg railroad (tickets limited to four days.

9 00
Round-trip lickets dimited to thirty days.

15 00
Tickets can be obtained at Richmond Transfer

Round-trip lickots dimited to thirty days.

Tickets can be obtained at Richmond Transfer Company's, 901 cast Main street; Chesapeaks and Ohio and Richmond and Petersburg depote, and at the company's office, 1301 Main street, and wharf, Rocketts.

Freight forwarded and through bills of lading issued for points beyond New York.

Freight received daily until 5 P. M.
Fassengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATUR-DAYS by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway (ess Newport News) at 9 A. M. and by ins Richmond and Petersburg railroad (same days) at 9 A. M. MI make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days.

GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents, No. 1301 Main street,

No. 1301 Main street, and company's wharf, Rocketta.



RAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET 8:00 A. M. Except Sunday, for local stations, and Newport News.
9.00 A. M. Daily, vestibule special, with Pull-shan, for Williamsburg, Newport News, Hampton, Old Point, Norfolk and Portamouth. Makes no other Stora.

3:00 P. M. Daily, with Pullman for local stations, Newport News, Old Point, Norfolk, and Porismouth.

8:05 A. M. Local train, except Sunday, for Clitton Forge, Connects at Gordonsville for Washington, at Virginia Mulland Junction for Lynchburg, at Basic City North and South and at Staunton for Winchesta.

2:00 P. M. Baily, for Cincinnati and Chicago, with Pullman to Cincinnati, serving breakfast, Connects at Gordonsville daily with local train for Staunton.

6:35 P. M. Local train, daily, for Doswell.

10:45 P. M. Daily, for Cincinnati and Chicago with Pullman for Cincinnati, and Louisrille and dining-car to P. F. Y. Maysville. Connects at Coving-ton, Va., for Virginia Hot Springs daily.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.

TRAINS LEAVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.
6:00 A. M. Daily, with parlor-car, for Lyach-burg and Clifton Forge. Connects except Sunday for Lexington, Va., and except Sunday, with sicoping-car, for Lynchburg. Train leaves Lynch-burg at 7:15 A. M. daily for Lexing-ton Va.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION.
7:40 A. M. Daily, from Doswell.
11:30 A. M. Daily, from Doswell.
11:30 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnati. and Louis-ville.

2:00 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnati and Louisvilla.
6:30 P. M. Daily, from Norfolk and Old Point.
7:30 P. M. Except Sunday, from Cliftan Forga.
10:30 P. M. Except Sunday, from Old Point.
TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET STATION.
8:20 A. M. Except Sunday, from Lynchburg and Lexington. Va.
6:10 P. M. Daily, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forgo.
JOHN D. POTTS,
oc. 28

CARMVILLE AND POWHATAN

GENERAL OFFICE 703 EAST MAIN STREET.
SCHEDULE IN REFECT DEC. 20, 1892.
LEAVE RICHMOND.

12:20 P. M. via Aliantic Coast Line for Farmville and all points west of Chester.

12:45 P. M. via Richmond and Danville for Farmville and all points west of Moseley.

9:15 A. M. via Richmond and Danville from and Bernuda.
ARRIVE RICHMOND.

8:45 A. M. via Richmond and Danville from Farmville and all points west of Moseley.

10:30 A. M. via Atlantic Coast Line from Farmville and all points west of Chester.

10:30 A. M. via Atlantic Coast Line from Farmville and all points west of Chester.

2:15 P. M. via Atlantic Coast Line from Bermuda and Ochre.

All trains daily except Sunday.
Tickets on sale and baggage checked through at 901 Main street, Ricamond and Danville depot, or Union Depot.

E. T. Wilson,
General Passenger Agent.

JAMES R. WEITT, General Manages. de 23

BAILBOAD LINES TLANTIC-COAST LINE. RICHMOND AND PETERBURG RAILROAD
TIME-TABLE.
Commencing SUNDAY, Jacuary 1, 1802, 40
1008: THAINS SOUTHWARD No. Richmond. Petersburg

45 *9:00 A. M. 9:35 A. M. 10:00 A. M. 43 *12:30 P. M. 10:00 A. M. 27 *24:48 P. M. 30:5 P. M. 30:5 P. M. 30:5 P. M. 35:50 P. M. 6:35 P. M. 15 *35:50 P. M. 6:35 P. M. 15 *35:30 P. M. 6:35 P. M. 15 *35:30 P. M. 12:10 A. M. TRAINS NORTHWARD

Pullman car tare.

STOPPING-PLACES

Nos. 14, 27, 45, 45, and 60 m

Nos. 15, 23, 34, 38, 30, 43, and

nal at Manchester. Brezrys, c

Chester. Nos. 32, 35, 37, and 40 signal at all stations.

Pullman Palace Buffet Stathrough trains. On Train No. 1 ing-Cars between Richmond a Va. n addition to the above

THE NEW YORK AND consisting of Vestibule Pol Richmond South bount a days, Wednesdays, and Patershurg (north bound) charged on this train. NEW LINE TO ATLANT

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LIN

two points, and passengers change of cars. Close come at Petersburg by the 3:10 P trains from Richmond to No Trains leaving Richmond M., and 11:30 P. M., and arr at 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M., an connection at Petersburg to

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVE TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND V 12:50 A. M. SOUTHERN EXPRES-

12:45 P. M. FAST MAIL, dang, for Allen. 6:00 P. M. LOCAL, daily Amelia Court

TRAINS ARRIVE AT LICHUI 7:00 A. M.) From Atlanta and A room 8:40 A. M. From Amadia Courtle des received till eathing hour; for Sinday's assaule, till 5 P. E. Saturday. Freight received daily un-YORK-RIVER LINE, TO WEST OF

> THE PAVORITE ROUTE NORTH LEAVE RICHMOND TRAIN No. 10, 301 LOCAL EXPRESS, daily Stops at all stations, nects with stage for Walk-Trains arrive at Richmont 9:10 10:40 A. M.
> Steamers heave Salter of eat 4.7. U.
> Thurshays, and Salter age.
> TRAIN 50. 44, 0:10 A. M.
> LOCAL MIXED, daily except Sund.
> Twenty-filter street for Wort Folial and

diato points.
Figure-office at station took of Virgi
Open S A. M. to G P. M. and from
Libio A. M.
City Ocket-office—501 east Mills at
Static Manager. General ParaW H. GEREN, General Manager
W H. GEREN, General Manager W. H. GREEN, General M.

RICHMOND, FREDURIO and portunate RATE to and time. 8:04 A. M. leaves Bard Street

Sieeplog-car Yerk, Stope of well, Stope of Well, Stope of Other stations at Washington Baltimore, 12 8:50 A. M. arrayon at lived

2:28 P. M., arrives 3:05 P. M., arrives at Stops at Foswell,

FREDERICKSBURG A

PREDERIC KSELVIG A COMMISSION OF MALEY ELL STATE OF MALEY ELL STATE OF MALEY ELL STATE OF MALEY ENGINEER AT THE ACTION OF THE AC

N & W Norfolk Western AL

9:00 A. M. Daily for Lyn. ki. Bristol, and and West Fir East gints and Georgi for Bluefield Coll Leave Bluefield Co.

PULIMAN PALACE SEE A
RICHMOND and LYNCHBURG repancy at 9 P. M.; also Puliman sibury to Louisville six Radioral and
Trains arrive Richmond from to
the West daily 8:30 A. M., 2:15 F.
P. M. From Norrolk and the 28x
2:15 P. M., and Vestibuled Limited
R. W. COI

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LISS

Richmond., '9:00 A. M. Norr
Richmond., '5:35 P. M. Norr
Nortolk., '7:30 A. M. Rich
Nortolk., '7:30 A. M. Rich
Nortolk., '4:00 P. M. Rich
The trains leaving Richmon
Nortolk at 4 P. M. are solid to

F. T. D. MYERS, General Su T. M. EMERSON, Tradio Ma-

